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POETRY.

[From the New England Galaxy.]

STANZAS.

Come, dearest, sit on this ledgey rock,
Where its shadowy arms the beach-tree flings,
And where the cricket winds his merry horn,
And all the air with melody rings:
'Mid visions so fair, and sounds of glee,
Is there no lesson for thee and me?

There is the hum of the laboring bee!
He's rolled so long in the holly-hock's cup,
That the flower in spite has shut its leaves,
And closed the wanton intruder up;
And there he is with his yellow thighs,
A captive made with his dusty prize.

Poor greedy thing! we will let thee out;
For many a wiser one, like thee,
Has stayed so long at forbidden sweets,
That soul and limb were no longer free;
Has bartered his right to an Angel's birth,
For the sickly joys of the sordid Earth.

Like a winged gem, a thought of joy,
The butterfly seems on the air to rest,
Now stoops the blushing flowers to kiss,
Or falls asleep on the tulip's breast:
I would not call it a useless thing,
Nor deem it proud of its painted wing.

O! more like an Eden-sprite it seems,
In pity left, when the garden bright
Was upward borne to a purer land,
And shrouded for aye from mortal sight.
It looks in the sunshine of Earth to me,
Like an exile doomed from Heaven to be.

It seeks for itself the sunniest spot,
And loves the breath of the flowers fair;
For perfume and light were the very things,
That made it so blissful dwelling there:
With its beauty left, and the melody gone,
Dost thou not deem it an exiled one?

And we are banished from Eden too,
The beams of glory, dimm'd and shorn,
Let us love then, the pure and bright of Earth,
And live as for those, who for Eden mourn:
Keeping warm in our hearts that fountain of love,
That springs by the throne of our Father above.

From the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

CITY POLICE SCENES.

There is a little man in this city—there are little men in most cities—but the one now on the tapis is a peculiar little man—a fat little man. He is just five feet each way. When he is asleep he appears to be standing up under the bed-clothes, although he is lying down; when he descends the stairs, he might as well roll on his side; and as for tumbling down, as other people tumble down, it is out of the question with Mr. Berry Black. Before he gets a fair start from a perpendicular his corposity touches the ground—which his hands in vain attempt to reach; and as he leans forward, as one may see a school boy leaning on a cotton bale. He cannot fall on his nose—that privilege of mortality is forbidden to Berry.

These fleshy attributes worry the little gentleman amazingly. He cannot wear shoes, for he must have assistance to tie them, and that is altogether too troublesome for him.—Boots are not without their vexations, although he has a pair of patent hooks, constructed expressly for his own use. He is addicted to literature, and could write tolerable verses once upon a time, when he was thin enough to sit so near a desk as to be able to write upon it, which was a long time ago. His body is now too large, and his arms too short, for such an achievement. By the advice of the faculty, Berry is now devoting his leisure to the science of gymnastics, hoping in that to find relief. Not content with exercising by day, he sometimes rises in the night, after brooding over the miseries of being fat, and sallies forth to jump at fire plugs and swing upon awning posts.

It was not long ago that he was seen, with his hat upon a stepping stone, in front of a house in Chesnut street, laboring very diligently at jumping over the stone of the chapeau. The humbleness of the effort arose from the heavy nature of the veritable Poughkeepsie, in which he had been indulging very freely; but he failed at each trial, kicking his hat into the middle of the street.

"Phew!" said Berry, "My new hat will be ruinationed to all intents and purposes. Oh! if I was'nt so fat, I might be snoozing it off at the rate of nine knots, like other people, instead of tiring myself to death. Fat aint of no use. Fat horses, and fat cows, and fat oxen, and fat sheep is respected according; but fat men is respected disaccording. Folks laugh, and all the girls turn up their noses. Its tiresome to jump over this here, but its a good deal tiresomer to be so jolly that you can't jump over nothing. So here goes agin. Warnee wunst! warnee twyst! warnee three times! all the way home!"

Berry assumed the salient attitude of the pound of butter which Dawkins threw at his wife, and was about making a desperate spring when he was suddenly checked by the watchman.

"Don't baulk, good man—I say don't baulk—can you jump over that 'ere hat, fair standing jump, with a brick in each hand, none of your long runs, and step over!"

"Perhaps I might, but it won't do for us to be cutting rusties at this time of night. You'd better sing mighty small, I tell you."

"Pooh! pooh! don't be ridickalis. My doctor says if I don't exercise I'll be smothered, and I'm working for my health. I've jumped six fire plugs this very night, and I'll jump over that 'ere hat before I go home—I'll be blowed if I don't! Now squat and see if I go fair.—Warnee wunst!——

"You're tuck up," said Charley, losing all patience. "You're either a non compusser or as blue as a razor. I never seed a more queerer feller, and I can't take the 'sponsibility of letting you run at large."

"I can't run any other how than run at large; but if you'll let me alone, I'll try to pump myself smaller. So clear out, skinny, and let me practise. Warnee wunst!——

"You'd much better come along and make no bones about it."

"Bones! I don't believe I've got any. I'm a boned turkey. I've seen the article, but I never had any bones myself."

"Yes; you're fat enough, and sassy enough—sassy's no name for you. So you must come to the watch'us."

"Well, if I must, I must; but if I get the popeplexy, it's all your fault. Won't you let me jump over my hat—you won't let me slide on the cellar door—you won't let me do nothing! And now you're going to lock me up; and, by drat, I would not wonder if I was to be ten pounds heavier before sunrise, cocked up over the market, nosing the beef. If I do, I'll charge the corporation for widening me and spoiling my clothes."

Berry walked off with his conductor—was fined in the morning—and has been growing fatter ever since, although he continues to practice "warnee wunst" at all convenient opportunities.

"It's a miserable piece of business," said Neddy Brown; "living's a miserable piece of business—and mankind is a miserable dog.—I've been threatening to reform any time these ten years, because, though I love liquor, I hate tostication, and yet here I am the same old two and sixpence I was last night—and every night before that which I can remember. I'm pretty tol-lol for an old man every night about twelve o'clock. It's too bad, that's a fact. Now to-morrow morning I'll be for passing the reform bill, for the benefit of my constitution; but at night the reform bill will be laid under the table. S'posing I was to join the temperance society, by way of a slant, and taper off with a quart or two of cider? But what's the use when I can taper off without joining? I won't be *ruled* by others, when I can go *strait* by myself, if I've a mind to!" observed Brown, as he brought up against the wall. "Temperance! fiddlesticks! I must have a little now and then, only I can't ever hit the right quantity. I've a great mind to go and get guaged! But if them temperance folks will go the entire animal, the whole sucker, the complete catfish, I'm the boy to join 'em. Quit the cities, and go into the woods, and dine upon acorns. Veto pigtail, long nines, and maccouba. But they won't. They're just like my dad, who used to hammer me for lying in bed, when I was a boy, and it was only because his coppers were so hot he couldn't sleep, that made him get up himself. Hot coppers is an earlier riser than a chicken, and the way to get up early is to take a treble allowance. Bless my heart!" said Brown, "if I ain't getting the *where-to-go* in my head."

"What's the matter, neighbor?" said a man with a badge.

"I'm gizzy—got the where-to-go in my head instead of my feet."

"Shall I assist you?"

"Sir, you're too polite. You're as insinuating as a corkscrew. I'll not bother you."

"No bother, not by no means. It's my duty."

"Here's a philanthropist! His duty to assist people in distress! Why you're a bird—a perfect tom tit Chesterfield."

"Don't run your rigs upon me, larkey,, or I'll give you another guess sort of a where to go. I've a sort of impression that you're sprung. You've had too much tea, and too little water."

"You hurt my feelings, and brush the blue off the delicate plum of my character by your insinuations. After to-morrow, I won't touch a toddy, if it was to cry for me to kiss it."

"Well, you shan't be tuck up on suspicion. Can you walk a crack, foot over foot, twistified fashion?"

"If it was'nt that I'm troubled in my mind, I'm sure I could. I know I can to-morrow, if you'll stop in after dinner, take off your things, bring your work, and stay to tea, as the gals say."

"That will never do. Walk a crack, or you must walk your chalk before the Mayor."

"Well, I will. You mus'nt laugh though, or you'll put me out."

"Fire away, Flanagan. I'll be as grave as a jackass; or a justice of the peace when he wants his dinner."

"Stand aside!" roared Brown. "Here goes!" He made a desperate rush to escape, but his accommodating friend put out his foot, and Neddy Brown typified the decline and fall of the Roman empire.

"I'm down, and it's all up," sighed he.—"It's F for figs, I for jigs, N for knuckle bones, and I S for Jack-stones, with me. My knees are stuv' in, and I can't tell whether I've got any hands on or not. If I'd passed the reform bill or joined the temperance society, this world'nt have happened. I'm a prey to the law, though I've prayed not to be many a time. I'll knock off, and come out cat-bird for the future. It will be a great saving of sips, and clothes, too, for my pants are tore tantamount to the slack of fifty cents: old Canvasback will charg a full that for sewing a pancake to each knee."

"Why did'nt you behave nice, and do credit to them as fotch you up, instead of trying to break jail, with no more manners than a hoss?"

"Ah, now, let me go, that's a good man, and I'll never do so any more. Ah! do—you're a clever fellow."

"How often, upon your deed and deed and double deed, and cross your breath, have you promised that?"

"Don't ask me, for I can't tell. I hav'nt got my cyphering-book. Long sums always bother me so."

"Then, the case is all Dickey and down Dennis. When you're once took, and you're took now, as far as my readin' goes, there's no screshumary power vestrated, under the constitution of the city, or the corporosity of the State, in me for sufferin' you to mosey home, or cut stick any where else. For the law thinks if you're bad enough scorched to be took, you're bad enough scorched to be hung on to; and I'm inclined to think so, too, seeing as how didoes in one street is pretty nigh as bad as didoes in another; and men what's corned can't go strait home, if they was to try. It also appears that your flint has been fixed afore, and as often as it has been fixed, so much the bigger is my 'sponsibility. The natur' of the case is as clear as blue mud, especially as you tried to scratch gravel, break bail, and make yourself scarce. It's my opinion that I must tortle off with you, and hand you politely into quod."

The court was so prolix in delivering his opinion, that Brown had fallen fast asleep before the awful termination, which consigned him to quod, was reached. With some difficulty he was aroused, and caried to the grand depot of the bibulous, and in the morning was disposed of *secundum artem*.

A FRENCHMAN'S TRICK.

Monsieur Duphot was a French refugee who had fled to America in the beginning of the revolution, and settled himself in Boston. His judgment of the Yankees was expressed without reserve—"Ils sont bons enfans, mais ils ne sevans pas jouer le violon." But Monsieur Duphot had a waggish neighbor, who, if he could not play the fiddle, could play a trick, as the Frenchman found to his annoyance, having been Aprilfooled, and sent on errands after pigeon's milk, more times than once by this mischief-loving fellow. He would have paid him in his own coin, but his bad English was sure to carry him into some blunder in the attempt, and the jokes which he plotted commonly exploded on his own hands. However, good luck and his own wit made him amends, now and then. One day, Mr, B——, the joker aforesaid, met him in the market, where the Frenchman was cheapening a quarter of mutton.

"Ah! mounsier," said he, "you and I are on the same errand. You dine on mutton to-day?"

"Yes, sair; de muttons is more sheap as de bif, voyez vous."

"True, and if you and I buy a bit together, it will be cheaper. What do you say?"

"Ver well, allons; let us see—how much you vant?"

"Oh, about a quarter."

"Bien, bien, and so do I. Den me buy half a mutton ensemble, and den me make him two half chacun a piece."

"Exactly," replied B——.

So straightway making a purchase of a side of mutton, he cut it in two, and taking the hind quarter for himself, offered the Frenchman the other.

"Attendez!" said the Frenchman; it is de hind quarter I want."

"Really! now it happens to be the very part I want too!" said the other, pretending surprise.

The Frenchman grinned, and shrugged his shoulders.

"Come," said B——, "let us toss a cent, and he that wins shall put his hand upon one piece, and say 'Who shall have this?' while the other turns his back, and answers 'I' or 'you.'"

"Ver well."

"Here it goes then; head, I win; tail, you lose."

The former proposition was uttered as the coin flew into the air. "Ay," said the Frenchman to it, and "No," to the latter, for he had been tricked that way before. Mr. B—— was caught in his own trap, for it was not a head. "However, 'tis an equal chance yet," thought he.

"Tournez donc," said the Frenchman; and slily whipping out his penknife he chopped off the tail from the one portion of the mutton, and clapping it upon the other, cried out, as if in his usual blundering way,

"Who shall have dis wid de tail on?"

"I!" replied the other, jumping round in great glee at the supposed etourderie of his companion.

"Den you take him, de fore quarter."

Mr. B—— scratched his head, without saying a word, for a moment or two, till the explosion of laughter which accompanied the trick had in some degree subsided. Then with an exceedingly foolish look, he marched away, carrying his fore quarter of mutton with the tail on, which winds this tale off—*London New Monthly Magazine.*

SPANISH ETIQUTTE.

The etiquette or the rules to be observed in the royal places is necessary, writes Baron Bielfield, for keeping order at court. In Spain it was carried to such lengths as to make martyrs of their kings. Here is an instance, at which, in spite of the fatal consequences it produced, one cannot refrain from smiling.

Philip the Third was gravely seated by the fire-side: the fire-maker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood, that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, and his *grandeur* would not permit him to rise from the chair; the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment, because it was against the *etiquette*. At length the Marquis de Potat appeared, and the king ordered him to damp the fires: but he excused himself; alleging that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duke d'Usseda ought to be called upon, as it was his business. The duke was gone out; the *fire* burst fiercer; and the king endured it, rather than derogate from his *dignity*. But his blood was heated to such a degree, that an erysipelas of the head appeared the next day, which succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1921, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

The palace was once on fire; a soldier, who knew the king's sister was in her apartment, and must invitably have been consumed in a few moments by the flames, at the risk of his life rushed in, and brought her highness safe out in his arms: but the Spanish etiquette was here wofully broken into! The loyal soldier was brought to trial, and as it was impossible to deny that he had entered her appartment, the judges condemned him to die! The Spanish Princess however condescended, in consideration of the circumstance, to pardon the soldier, and very benevolently saved his life!

When Isabella, mother of Philip II, was ready to be delivered of him, she commanded that all the lights should be extinguished; that if the violence of her pain should occasion her face to change color, no one might preceive it.—And when the midwife said, 'Madam, cry out, that will give you ease,' she answered in good Spanish, 'How dare you give me such advice? I would rather die than cry out.

'Spain gives us pride—which Spain to all, the earth
May largely give, nor fear herself a dearth!"

Churchill.

Philip the Third was a weak bigot, who suffered himself to be governed by his ministers. A patriot wished to open his eyes, but he could not pierce through the crowds of his flatterers; besides, that the voice of patriotism heard in a corrupted court would become a crime never pardoned. He found, however, an ingenious manner of conveying to him censure. He caused to be laid on his table one day, a letter sealed, which bore this address—'To the King of Spain, Philip the Third, at present in the service of the Duke of Lerma.'

In a similar manner, Don Carlos, son to Philip the Second, made a book with empty pages, to contain the voyage of the father, which bore this title—The Great and Admirable Voyages of the King Mr. Philip.' All these voyages consisted of going to the Escurial from Madrid, and returning to Madrid from the Escurial. Jests of this kind, at length, cost him his life.

WEDDING STORY.

In the Palatinate of Germany, there lived a fine young fellow, and only son of a rich nobleman. He paid his address to an only daughter of a gentleman, quite as rich as his father. In every particular, the young couple seemed a suitable match. When all due arrangements were adjusted between the parties, the young nobleman politely addressed the damsel's father and requested his daughter in marriage. The old gentleman instantly refused, to the no small chargrin of the young man. "But why is this denial? what can induce you to withhold your daughter?" says the young fellow. "I am," said the father, "resolved never to marry my daughter and myself, and if that is not sufficient, surely your daughter's patrimony will amply supply the lack," replied the suitor. "Our country is liable to be overrun with war," rejoined the nobleman, "and property is very insecure. I cannot give my daughter to any but a mechanic." "How long," says the young man, "will you retain your daughter for me to learn a trade?" "As long as you please," replied the father.

The young gentleman apprenticed himself immediately to a basket maker, and in six months returned with perfect specimens of his skill. The nuptials were celebrated.

But now is seen the sageness of the old man's advice. A short season only elapsed when war devastated the country, the property of both families failed, and the young man supported in style both his own and father-in-law's family by his basket making.

MONOMANIA. The most singular case of monomania or derangement on one topic, that has ever fallen under our notice, was that of Capt. Jonathan Elwell, recently deceased in Northport. Many years since, Capt. Elwell was the owner and master of a brig which he was repairing at a southern port, when from some trifling difference about the price of repair, or for refusing to settle a bill twice, he became involved in a lawsuit, and lost his vessel. He was so stung with the injustice of the case, that, in the highest excitement, he repaired to Washington, and stated the circumstances to President Madison. Of course, the President could do no more than sympathise with him, but Capt. Elwell carried away some confused notion about the interview, and continued to prosecute his appeals for justice, and lay open his grievances thenceforth to all who had patience to hear him, and read his time worn documents. It might be supposed that the consequence of this continual excitement, and constant attention to one subject would have entirely destroyed his mind; it was not not so, however, for nature came to his relief, made it partially crazy, upon all subjects but that of property Capt. Elwell was perfectly sane. He supposed himself to be the owner of more property than the United States could command, and that the government was his debtor; no consideration would have induced him to sign a discharge to any one citizen, as he supposed he should thereby release the whole: we have known of his being offered, in good faith, no inconsiderable sums to do this, but he always resolutely refused. He was accustomed, when upwards of sixty years old, to make long journeys on foot, as he said, to attend to his business, so that at length almost every one between Belfast and Washington had heard of Capt. Elwell, and when the old man claimed a passage in the mail or steamboat, with an averment that both were his property, he was seldom refused.

He has told us his interviews with the different Presidents, likewise with Mr. Webster, and other distinguished personages, and he was never happier than when discoursing about the certainty of the ultimate recovery of his claims. If we to'd him he was growing old, 'Well if I don't get it,' the old man would answer, 'my heirs will.' We never saw Capt. Elwell without being reminded of the admirably drawn character of Peter Peebles, in Scotts' Redgauntlet. Well, the old man is dead and certainly when we saw the death announced, and brought to mind the many friendly chats we had held with him—for he was a good hearted, and with one exception, a sensible man—we brushed away something like a tear.

Bangor Whig.

UNWISE MEN.

The angry man—who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn up that of his neighbor.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who, for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world liberty to hang him.

The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.

The miser—who starves himself to death, in order that his heir may feast.

The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity to prove him a liar.

"Remember," said a father, to his son just going abroad, "that frugality is the only road to true independence. "Faith dad," exclaimed the young hopeful, "I know better than that; for when Jo and I went to independence we went the turnpike; but I s'pose you'd go 'tother road to save toll."

REMARKS OF MR. SHEPLEY,
Of Maine,

In Senate, Feb. 14, 1835—upon one of the bills introduced with Mr. Calhoun's Report on Executive Patronage.

Mr. SHEPLEY said: It is not my purpose nor do I intend to enter into an elaborate argument upon this bill; but I do intend to assign a reason or two, why the bill, in my judgment, if it could be carried into effect, would be productive of much mischief, and of no good.

It proposes to repeal the law which limits the tenure of certain offices to four years; and to require the President upon the removal of an officer, when he nominates a successor, to assign his reasons to the Senate for such removal. What then is to be the practical operation of the bill? It will prevent the termination of official life by the operation of law.—When an individual obtains an office, he will continue to hold it until deprived of it by death, unless the President removes him. But the President is not to remove him without assigning his reasons to the Senate; and there is no object in having the reasons assigned unless those reasons are to be examined, and their sufficiency decided upon by the Senate; as well as by the people. The President, therefore, must not only be able to assign satisfactory reasons, but he must be able to establish by satisfactory proof every fact upon which those reasons are founded. If he does not do this, he may be condemned in the judgment of others, however good those reasons may be in his own mind, and however well proved may be the facts in his own judgment. The practical result, then, would be, that the President cannot remove from office until misconduct or corruption shall not only be made to appear satisfactorily to him to exist, but it must be so satisfactorily proved, as to establish the fact with the Senate. The reasons then must be as satisfactory and as well established, as if an impeachment of the officer was to be brought forward by the House, and tried and decided in this body. It would readily be perceived, that if such were to be the practical operation of the proposed bill, it virtually made the tenure of office, a tenure during good behavior, which is the same as during life unless misconduct is proved. This bill then really proposes a practical change of the mode of holding office under this Government as to all the officers but the judicial officers; and gives the same security to all others as to the judicial officers, except that the judicial officers will hold their offices by virtue of the constitutional provision, while the others hold theirs by virtue of the law.

And what is to be the effect of the proposed change? In the first place, it creates a privileged class in the community. And I am not disposed to encourage the establishment of a favored and privileged class, having distinct interest and a separate feeling marked off, and divided from the people by distinguishable lines.

Reason and experience both teach us, that the result of holding offices during good behaviour, is to create an impression in the officer, that he may consult his own feelings, his own convenience, his caprice or pleasure, instead of the convenience of the people, for whose benefit only he holds or ought to hold it. He will conduct differently in office from what he would do, if he knew that he was at all times subject to be removed, whenever it could be shown, that the people could be better served by another.

The officer who holds during good behaviour, soon acquires a disposition to regard the office as his own property or estate, rather than as a trust merely, which he administers, not for his own benefit, but for the benefit of the whole People. And he is not influenced by that direct sense of duty which ought to, and would control him, if he was more sensible of a direct accountability to public opinion.—The tendency is to hold out temptations to him to abuse his trust, because he can do it with less danger of being deprived of it.

If offices are held during good behavior, or life, the Government is disabled from doing justice to the People; they have a right to require of the Government the appointment of such men to office as can best perform the duties; and it may happen, and frequently does, and will happen, that individuals are selected for office who prove to be deficient in those qualifications of mind, or habits of life, which are necessary to enable them to discharge the duties to the best advantage, and most usefully, and yet they may endeavor to do well. And are the People to suffer all the evils of their remaining in office for life, while they may be useful to themselves or others in a different situation, and when others may be enabled to discharge the duties intrusted to them, much more to the interest and satisfaction of the People?

Is it just to the People to continue a man in office for life, if he has done well, who may have been so fortunate as to accumulate a large estate, while there may be found many equally capable of performing the duties, who, by disease or other misfortunes, may have been reduced to want, or may be disqualified for more active and laborious business?

It may be desirable to have the power to bestow office upon those well qualified, who, in the service of the country in time of war, may have been disabled for the more active duties of life by the loss of a limb, or by the effects of disease, instead of burthening the People with their support by a pension. And must the Government be deprived of this power, for the purpose, it may be, of assisting the luxurious office holder to obtain still other indulgencies!

The effect will be to perpetuate abuses.—A man long in office, if he became skilful in the performance of its duties, becomes also skilful in all the means by which he may use it for oppression; for the accumulation of unjust gains; and skilful in the thousand devices by which he may tax the Government and the People both, and obtain emoluments which were never designed for him.

He becomes wise also, in covering up, and keeping secret abuses which exist; and which can never be discovered and proved even when believed to exist, until he is removed, and all his papers and proceedings are subjected to the examination of others. It has been often found that it is only by removals, that the truth with regard to the conduct of officers is disclosed. And for this reason it is, that many of the States have limited a period of time beyond which no person should hold the office of Treasurer. They have judged it to be wise to deprive those of office, who are intrusted with their money, at certain short periods of time, and to require a surrender of all their papers, and an examination of all their conduct; and they do this because they judge it to be the most effectual method of having the trust faithfully and safely discharged. Why should a rule deemed just and wise by so many States, be disregarded by us?

Experience has taught the States, as well as the Union, that it is a wise and just rule.—Many instances of defalcation and corruption among those who were supposed to be good officers while in office, have been discovered on their retiring by virtue of a law, or on their removal; and their names could be given, but I forbeat to do it, as it is not necessary to the argument.

There is now a double responsibility upon public officers. They are responsible to the President as the Executive; and they are now responsible to the People. They must so discharge their duties as to satisfy those, whose duty it is to overlook them and see that their duties are faithfully and punctually performed, and they must so discharge them as to promote the interests and convenience of the people for whose benefit they hold the trust. And a failure to satisfy both, will justly, in my judgment call for a change. How frequently does the knowledge that an officer does not discharge his duties in a proper manner come to the appointing power only through his responsibility to public opinion? But it cannot be expected that public opinion will be the means of checking the abuses of office when that opinion can have no operative influence upon the officer. Proof is required; general dissatisfaction and complaint can effect nothing Who will put himself in the power of an officer clothed with perpetual authority, by becoming his accuser, when he must know that if he fails in making certain proof, he is to be subjected to an interminable difficulty? No one, sir. It will never be done. The officer will feel that he can hold the office in defiance of public opinion, and the people will feel it too; and will no longer regard the officer as one of themselves, performing services for their benefit, but they will look upon him as one estranged from their interests and foreign from their feelings, and there will no longer exist that confidence and harmony between public officers and the people which ought to exist, and must exist for the benefit of the people. The people now can make themselves heard and respected, and by the force of public opinion, can have their public servants displaced. But if the President is required to give satisfactory reasons for a removal, he must first have proof of misconduct, and if proof is attempted as long as parties exist, the testimony will be contradictory, and there will be room for dispute upon the facts, and the people will never be able to procure a removal until a case is made so clear as to authorize and justify an impeachment. The voice of the people is lost; they can no longer be heard, or if heard, respected. I would never take away this two-fold responsibility; never destroy this responsibility to the people.

A man may prove to be a bad public officer from constitutional traits of character. He may be slow in the discharge of duty, where expedition is required. He may have an irritable temper, where great patience is desrable or necessary. These, and a great variety of other causes, may prevent his discharging official duties as they ought to be discharged; and yet he may not be chargeable with any intentional misconduct; and must the people suffer under these inconveniences, without any effectual remedy? The injury or inconvenience to the individual by removal, is not at all to be compared to the public injury by his continuance, in such cases.

But, sir, I go further, and I will say plainly, that I hold to "rotation in office." I would not necessarily require any positive fault in an officer, in order to remove him from office. If the constitution had been so made as to entitle an officer to retain office during good behavior, I would myself, if no other person did, move an amendment to it to change the tenure of office. I can never agree to the principle, that offices are to be held for life. I protest against it from first to last. It operates against the people; its tendency is to procure mischief, not good to them; good to none but the privileged class which it establishes.

He who performs his duties well, has established no special claim to future favor. He has received his full pay in the manner in which he expected to receive it, when he accepted the office; whether it be a pecuniary or honorary reward. Others are equally entitled with himself, at all times, and he has no just cause of complaint, if he is required to share either honors or emoluments with others.

It is just, and proper, and useful, without regard to party, or party favors, to change public officers. It is in accordande with our system of Government, which holds out equal rights and equal privileges to all. And when officers hold their offices under this Government during good behavior, then one of its great feautures, of holding out equal privileges to all, will have been destroyed. The judicial power constitutes one of the distinct branches of the Government. It is called upon to decide whether the legislative branch has exceed its constitutional power in the enactment of the laws. It is required to give a legal construction to the meaning of those laws. It is supposed these decision, may be disagreeable or offensive to the Legislature. It must, in like manner, sit in judgment upon the manner in which the officers of the Executive branch execute the laws and may offend there, also, if its duty is faithfully discharged. The number of persons composing the judicial power is small, its patronage is small, if it has any. In theory it is supposed to be comparatively more feeble than other branches; and that it needs to be strengthened by giving it security in the tenure of office, for the purpose of preserving its integrity and independence. Whether experience fully justifies the soundness of the reasons or not, which decided that the tenure of office in the judicial branch should be during good behavior, I think it may be said with safety, that it does not warrant the extension of the like tenure to any other officer of the Government.

I forbear to enter upon the argument, at this time, of the constitutional question presented in the bill, requiring the President to give his reasons, for the removal of an officer, to this body. The subject is too broad for discussion at this time, when so few days remain for the business of the session. I will only say that in my opinion, the power of removal rightfully belongs to the President, under the consutution independent of the uniform practice ever since the existence of the Government. The uniform practice of the Government, and the acquiescence of the People under that practice, without complaint, since its first formation, have settled it, if a question can be so settled. In my judgment, therefore, the proposed measure is unconstitutional. It requires one independent branch of Government to give reasons for its conduct to another independent branch.—And if one branch must give the reasons of its acts to another branch, it follows, of course, that those reasons are to be examined and a judgment is to be formed and pronounced upon them. And the result is to be, that one branch of the Government is to be trying and judging another branch as independent as itself; and the spectacle is to be presented, of the separate branches of Government occupying their time in hearing testimony and judging of each other's acts, instead of attending to the duties intrusted to them under the constitution. I find no provision in the constitution authorizing such a course; and, until it can be shown, I must hold it to be alike inexpedient and unconstitutional. The accountability of the three separate and independent branches of the Government, is not to each other, except in cases such as impeachment, provided for in the constitution, but to the People.

This bill proposes a measure, then, which, in my judgment, is a violation of good sense, sound reason, and the provisions of the constitution.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

We learn from a passenger in the Southern Mail Stage this Morning, that intelligence reached Boston yesterday, of the arrival at New York, on the evening of the 20th, of a French Sloop-of-War, with the new French Minister (as was supposed) on board. By the arrival of a vessel three days later from Havre, it is said, news have been received, of the presentation of the bill appropriating the indemnity agreeably to our treaty with France, accompanied by an able and eloquent speech of the Minister of Finance, urging an immediate passage of the bill, as an act of the highest equity and justice. No action of the Chambers had taken place, previously to the sailing of the vessel by which this intelligence came.

The French Minister resident in this country, had been recalled in consequence of erroneous advices transmitted to his court. Such was the intimation in the speech of the Minister of France. He had deceived his Government as to the public feeling in this country, in relation to the course of France, and had held out the prospect of a compromise by a considerable reduction of the indemnity stipulated by the treaty.

As usual, in such cases, Mr. Livingston had been offered his despatches, but still remaining at the French Court. It is supposed also, that despatches from our Minister at Paris had been brought by the French Sloop-of-War. Of their purport, of course, nothing has yet transpired.—*Port. Argus*

The French brig of war, D'Assas, Capt. Dugene, arrived at New York on Friday evening, having left Brest on the 20th of January. She brings despatches, and comes, it is said, to take the French Minister home. Capt. Dugene refused to furnish the New York Editors with any Paris papers, or with any information relative to the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies.

The packet ship Sully, arrived shortly after the above vessel, bringing Havre papers to the 18th, and Paris to the 16th, inclusive. The news by this arrival is decidedly pacific. The excitement which prevailed in France on the receipt of the President's Message, was subsiding, and the people generally were averse to a war with the U. States.

M. Serrurier is spoken of by the officers of the D'Assas, as being in disfavor with the French Ministry, having occasioned all the difficulty, by stating to his government, that he could settle the claims for twelve millions of francs. He has been recalled, but is not to return in the French brig, leaving the inference to be drawn that he may find his way home as he can. It is further supposed that a new French Minister will very shortly be appointed. The above news is confirmed by the following extract from the Paris Tribune: "We are assured that the Government was not sorry to have an opportunity of recalling M. Serrurier, and that when the question as to the American claim is arranged, he will not return to Washington. It appears that previous to the debates in the Chamber on the 25,000,000, he wrote to the King that the difference might be settled for 12,000,000 francs, and it is believed that a copy of this despatch being communicated to several influential members of the Centre, by the friends of M. Serrurier, contributed in no small degree to the rejection of the demand for the 25,000,000 francs. From this moment the disgrace of the French Minister to the U. S. was resolved on, but it could not be decided upon for fear of divulging the motives."

Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 15. M. Dupin took the Chair at ten o'clock. A more than usual number of Deputies were present. The Minister of Finance ascended the tribune, and introduced the subject of the President's Message in relation to the indemnity bill. The opinions expressed in the Message, he said, were the President's only, and should not be considered as a national indignity to France, until sanctioned by Congress. The treaty had not become less just, nor less politic than before, as the course adopted by the President had not weakened the basis of equity and reason, in which the transaction rests, and consequently the Government had persevered in its determination to present the treaty again for examination. The engagement once taken, it is for the honor of France that it should be accomplished. After other remarks, the bill was then presented, containing a proviso that it shall not take effect until it is ascertained that the government of the U. States had adopted no measures injurious to the French interests.

The reading of the preamble and the bill, occasioned considerable sensation in the Chamber. The bill was ordered to be printed, distributed, and submitted for examination to the standing committee—the discussion of it being reserved for a future sitting.

The Paris editors contradict the report that Mr. Livingston intended to leave the French Capital. Their remarks are favorable to the settlement of our claim. The pacific character of the speech of the Minister of Finance had occasioned a rise in the price of Stocks—a good symptom.

The Journal des Debats, speaking of the American Claim, says: "Could Ministers, in a question of justice, suffer France to remain even under the semblance of dishonor? A determination on their part to wait the decision of the American Congress before urging upon the Chambers the immediate fulfilment of the treaty, would have been seriously detrimental to our Commerce. It is false to say that the Chambers will deliberate, under the influence of threat, as it has been answered in a proper manner. The expression of the opinion of the President cannot be taken as an act of the Government. * * * The depredations on Americen commerce were flagrant violations of maratime neutrality. More grave interests have rarely come before the Chambers, and we look forward with anxiety to the settlement of the question."

A letter has been received by the Sully, from a gentleman in Paris, dated Jan. 16, in which he says that he had just returned from a visit to Mr. Livingston, who stated that the newspaper account of that morning, in which he is said to have had an interview with the King, is not true; that he has not seen the King or his Ministers since he was informed his passports had been made out.

London, Jan. 14. This morning we received the morning and evening Paris papers of Monday. Our contemporaries in that capital have not recovered from their surprise at the lofty tone assumed by the President of a State, which dates its existence only from yesterday, towards the head of a Monarchy of 1600 years standing—"the eldest son of Christianity, and the centre of European civilization," as Chateaubriand somewhere calls it. The assumption of unaffected superiority on the part of a country where, only two centuries ago, the prowling beast of prey contended with the roving savage for the supremacy; and which fifty years ago, the Abbe Raynal assured his countrymen, never coulds produce but a stunted race of men, this arsumption, we say, of superiority towards a nation so justly proud of the number and splendor of its triumphs in the domains of the arts, sciences, and arms, has produced much the same effect on our mercurial neighbors as if the statue of Napoleon had decended from its lofty site in the place Vendome, and stalked through the streets of Paris.

They imagine themselves still in a dream; they shut their eyes purposely to favor the delusion; and the Chamber of Deputies has actually suspended its sittings for the sole purpose of recovering its equanimity, which appears to have been frightfully disturbed by the sharp lecture of the republican President.—But if the remedy has been of the caustic kind let us hope that its effect will be salutary, by showing the gallant people, who are now winging under its application, the glorious height from which they have been precipitated by a vile, trencherous and anti-national cabal, and pointing out to them at the same time, the only way in which they can regain that proud elevation.

If the United States are an instance of the magical effects of true liberty upon the genius and prosperity of nations, so is France a melancholy but highly instructive example, at this time, of the pernicious influence which the possession of power in the hands of a vile faction may exercise over the destinies of the most powerful and enlightened community.

Prince Telleyrand is in daily communication with the King; and it would seem that although not recognized as one of Louis Phillippe's Cabinet, still he possesses very considerable influence in the Royal closet.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ABROAD.

How strikingly do the following comments of the London Press contrast with the alternately *bullying and cowardly* assaults on the administration by the Federal papers, in this country, in relation to the President's message.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From London papers to Jan. 17th.

From the London Public Ledger, Jan. 18.

The Parisian politicians charge the American President with having grossly insulted and dishonored the French nation by the language which he has adopted in his Message to Congress. We must confess that we are at a loss to discover the grounds upon which the French found this outcry about insulted dignity.—How does the case stand? France has acknowledged herself indebted to America a certain sum; she has repeatedly promised payment; the promis she has not fulfilled, and further declares that she does not intend to fulfill it; that is, she refuses to pay a just debt.—America threatens to enforce payment, and this France cries out against as a grievous injury—a national insult. Let the debt be paid, and the wound which national honour has sustained will heal of itself.

From the London True Sun, Jan. 16.

Notwithstanding this salvo [the intended presentation of the law relative to our claims to the Chamber of Deputies,] the plain dealing republican took the intimation about the passports in its literal sense; and, without condescending to enter into further explanations, adopted immediate measures for quitting the French capital and territory with as little delay as possible. In this view, as an American vessel might not be ready at any of the outports, he marked his route at once for England. It is true he leaves the first Secretary of the Legation, in the capacity of *Charged' Affaires*, behind him; but we are persuaded this is the effect of mutual arrangement, in which the French cabinet, and not the American Minister, took the initiative. These sturdy republicans have a singular knack of tearing to peices the web of an artful and tortuous diplomacy! We can easily figure to ourselves the astonishment of De Rigny, when he saw that the American, instead of making a single effort to soothe the wounded vanity of his government, took him at his word; and for aught we know, the project of law respecting the American claims may be as much due to the dignified conduct of Mr. Livingston, as to a sense of justice on the part of the cabinet of the Tuileries.

However, the question is now, whether the American President will be satisfied with so tardy an act of justice, after the affront which accompanies it. If he is, we are sure his conduct will be the effect of sheer magnanimity—a noble desire not to endanger the general principle of good government by visiting on a gallant people the sins of its worthless rulers.—It is worthy of remark, at the same time, that the display of energy exhibited by the cabinet of the Citizen King, has been made towards a people who excell all other in the love and practice of liberty, and whose unexampled prosperity is a quite conclusive proof of its wonder-working influence. Louis Philippe has not been so tenacious of his own honor or of that of the Freach nation, in the frequent rebuffs he has met with from the great military and despotic Powers. All his pugnacity is reserved for the free states; but towards the despotic powers, he has too much sympathy with them too great a desire to be one of them, to mind a few cuffs. Of this however, he may be answered, that the straight forwardness of Jackson, will prove an overmatch for all his cunning.

It is stated by the New York papers, that letters have been received in that city, from Washington, which states that the Committee on Foreign Relations, would report to the House on the 20th, and that the report would conclude without the recommendation of any specific measure, but a declaration that the United States adhere to the treaty with France and expect its execution.—[*The Age.*

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, thus speaks of Mr. *Shepley's* remarks on the debate on the repeal of the four year's bill, in the Senate of Friday:

"Mr. Shepley opposed the bill in a few ingenious argument, in which he stuck out some new views of the subject. He argued that the effect of the bill would be to perpetuate all officers in the same hands, during good behavior; to prevent the removal of an officer, except upon positive, legal proof of malfeasance; to cover up many corrupt practices in office which can only be exposed after a removal, and to counteract the republican system of rotation in office, which he thought ought always to prevail, except in the Judiciary.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 3, 1835.

We have not yet seen the report made by Mr. Calhoun on the subject of Executive patronage, nor the Bills that accompany it, and cannot therefore pronounce an opinion in favor or against them. This much, however, we do say, that we are in favor of reducing executive patronage whe rever it may properly be done, and disarming it of the power to corrupt or injure the people. We are in favor of reducing the expenditures of government—of Congress as well as the Executive, to a system of rigid economy. We are in favor of any measures that have this object directly in view, let them emanate from whence they may. We also confess that we should be disposed to scrutinize with a jealous eye, measures professing to have regard to such an object, when coming from, or advocated by Messrs Calhoun, Clay or Webster—men whose leading principle relating to the management of public affairs has been during their whole lives, that of extravagance. This jealousy, however, should not prevent us from supporting and approving what is right, merely because they recommend it. If they have repented and are disposed to reform themselves, we are glad of it. As we said before, we have seen neither the report nor the Bills, we therefore judge of them only from the statements in the newspapers and the debates on the subject in Congress. It appears to have been intended as an electioneering document, and as such, contains the usual quantity of falsehood and exaggeration with which the opposition are accustomed to season articles of that nature. For instance, the federal papers contain the following statement, purporting to be derived from the report in question—"There are more than one hundred thousand persons in the United States dependent on executive patronage for their daily bread." Last winter Mr. Clay said that there were forty thousand office-holders, whom he represented as the hired retainers of the present administration. The warmer imagination of Mr. Calhoun has increased this number to one hundred thousand. Our readers will blush for the degradation of the Senate, when told that this list contains the whole roll of pensioners both of the last war and of the war of the revolution, amounting to over forty thousand—the whole army and navy of the United States, and all the officers and clerks belonging to the custome, Post office, and other departments. We were not aware that the revolutionary pensioners were dependent on the *executive* for their daily bread. Their pensions certainly are received under an act of Congress. If this is a fair specimen of the report, it may well be termed a *humbug*. We further learn from the debate on the report that it is asserted that the *ordinary* expenses of the government have increased from 1825 to 1833, from eleven and a half millions to twenty-two millions and a quarter. This is a startling assertion. But what is the fact. Under the *ordinary* expenses of government for 1833, we find included, money received under the Danish treaty and paid over to the claimants by the government as a mere agent. And by a further examination we find that between seven and eight millions out of the twenty-two and three quarters millions, are for *extra*-ordinary expenses. What are we to think of the honesty of a man who made a report to be published and distributed among the people so deceptive in its character. From the debate we also learn some of the remedies proposed by this pure patriot who has now such a holy horror of extravagance and corruption. One means proposed for reducing executive patronage is to deprive the executive of the power of removal except for good reasons shown, which would in practical effect make all offices for life. We forbear any remarks on this subject, but refer our readers to the speech of Mr. Shepley, the Senator from this State, which will be found in another part of our paper. They will find the tendency of the principle and its practical effects ably exposed in that brief speech. But the most magnificent humbug in this whole business is the project of bribing the people with their own money—of raising a surplus revenue of nine millions yearly from the pockets of the people to be distributed according to the ratio of population. The wisdom of this proposition may be tested by actual experiment at home. Let any town in this County, at its annual meeting, raise a thousand dollars of surplus revenue and distribute the same among the people of the town and see how fast they will grow rich by the experiment.—But it is said that this very measure was once recommended by President Jackson, and the friends of the administration cannot consistently support it. To this we might reply that we care not who recommended it,—our only enquiry is whether it is right and expedient. But in fact, Jackson recommended it as a choice of evils, and for the purpose of doing equal justice to all. He recommended that if the tariff was to be kept up, and a surplus revenue raised, that rather than Congress should undertake to expend this surplus upon internal improvement—by which some States would get all and others none—the money should be divided among the several States for the purpose of internal improvement.—And our views on this subject are now precisely what they were then—that the money had better be left in the pockets of the people than drawn from thence to be distributed again among them. Calhoun appears determined to outbid Mr. Clay in their contest for popularity.—Mr. Clay proposed to divide the public lands or sell them and divide the money—Mr. Calhoun proposes to raise nine millions yearly for distribution.

Notwithstanding these objectionable features in the report and bills presented by Mr Calhoun, we are favorably disposed to the object which he professes to have in view, which is to reduce executive patronage and lessen the expenses of government, and we trust that the report and bills in question contain some valuable recommendations. If so, we shall be happy to give them all the credit they may deserve as freely as we have censured what we believe to be wrong.

POST OFFICE. We have not yet received the report made by the Committee of the House on the Post Office Department, but have met with what purports to be an abstract of its contents. We have also received from our Senators in Congress, the Reports of the majority and minority of the Committee of the Senate on the same subject. From all we can learn we have no hesitation in saying that the business of the department appears to have been conducted in a very loose and careless manner, and that there is proof of gross and culpable negligence. The evils appear not to have been of a recent date, but of long standing, and to have existed before Mr. Barry came into office. We trust that Congress will not adjourn without reorganizing this department and remedying, so far as may be in their power, the existing evils. Much of the clamor, and many of the assertions made respecting the Department are unfounded; the report of the Majority contains many false inferences and unjustifiable suspicions, but the concurrent testimony of all parties proves that reformation is needed.

By the latest accounts from France it appears that the King and his Ministers have been aroused by the serious tone of the President's message to a sense of their duty, and are urging upon the deputies the passage of a Bill making an appropriation for the payment of the sums acknowledged to be due to us. The excuse for past delay appears to have originated with the French minister, who mistook the tone of the federal papers for public sentiment here, and therefore advised his government not to pay the claim—telling them that we should take up with twelve millions rather than have any difficulty. The opposition, or at least a portion of them, have appeared anxious to involve the country in a war, probably hoping that they might be benefited in their party intrigues by their French allies, as they were in the last war by the British.

POST OFFICE REPORT.

We have looked through the voluminous reports of the majority of the Post Office Committee; but their great length will preclude any thing like an abstract of their entire contents. The Investigations, in every particular, were carried back to the earliest period of the Department; and the origin of almost every alleged malfeasance and illegal usage is clearly traced to an administration of that department prior to the present. The discretionary power of the Post Master General has been undefined and unlimited. This has resulted not from any illegal *assumption* of power on his part—but as a necessary means of sustaining an extensive and complicated system, apparently abandoned by the *law-making* power, except to add to its burdens. By a standing law of Congress, he was compelled to provide for the carriage on the legally established mail routes, and pay all the expensis. Beset on every hand by the urgent solicitations of citizens, and members of Congress, Mr. Barry may have yielded too esily to their requests, and extended facilities far beyond the limits of his resourceses.

The opposition, at an early period of the present administration, selected this department as the odject against which to direct their envenomed attacks. It was well understood, in what position that department might be placed and that, at almost any time, since its organization, abuses, to a certain extent, might have been detected in some of its subordinate concerns. Cut off from all and from the general Treasury, and bound to carry into effect every law of Congress establishing new mail routes, the Post Master General, as might be supposed found his liabilities outrunning his means. It was in his power, by a judicious retrenchment, to have made up the deficiency, and cleared his Department from debt. This he had commenced, and it was in successful operation, when the committee recommended to Congress the expediency of an immediate reorganization; a measure, which the true *friends* of the Department had often pressed on the consideration of Congress. The odium of every illegal usage and abuse, no matter when it originated, or whether it could possibly be brought to the knowledge of the Post Master General, was laid at the door of Maj. *Barry*! Not contented with detecting irregularities, and providing the means of prevention,—the enemies of the Department are distributing garbled extracts and misrepresentations of the Reports of the Post Office Committee through the opposition press. "Falsehood will make its journey while Truth is getting on its boots to commence the pursuit."

From the Globe.

The majority, inpressing their enquiry into mischiefs of thirty years' growth, did not intend so much to impute blame to Mr. Barry as the author of them. Mr. Barry's greatest fault was in perpetuating a system of management which had grown up with the Department, by continuing in office those who had been educated in its abuses, and who pursued, in a sort of *routine*, the veteran tactics which hoary habit had so long sanctioned. Mr. Barry, indeed, dismissed the Bradley's, who had practiced on the system of *allowing extracts—modifying and participating in contracts—and who had thrown confusion into the accounts of the Department*,—but he still retained a multitude of others who belonged to the *old regime*, and thus, almost unconsciously to him, the system crept on its old course. But, in condemning it, and recommending a total reformation by legislative provision, it was not the design of the Committee to censure Mr. Barry for continuing the system of management so much as to point to its origin—to mark the mischiefs—and to urge Congress to provide a remedy.—But the disingenuous and deceitful Editors of the Intelligencer, by cutting off what immediately preceded the concluding remarks of the Committee, have attempted to fix a censure on Mr. Barry, as if he were the author of all the abuses which are distinctly traced in the Report to his predecessors, and to make him answerable for the wrongs introduced before either came into power.

Congress. Mr. Calhoun's Bill on Executive Patronage, passed the Senate on the 16th, by a vote 26 to 15.

On the 17th, petitions were presented by Messrs. Benton, Ruggles, and others. The subject of the election of printer was taken up, when Mr. Benton made some observations upon the great increase of printing for Congress, &c. Mr. Preston followed, and desired Mr. Clay to name some day for electing a printer. Mr. Clay made a speech in which he let off some of the bitterness and malignancy of his feelings against the administration. He attributed the increase and extravagance of printing to the abuse of the administration, and seemed to think that sufficient had not been done to enlighten and disabuse the people. Mr. Clay was not willing to go into an election of a printer to the Senate, until the House of Representatives should have acted on the matter.—Mr. Preston said he should call up the subject on Tuesday, and Mr. Benton, gave notice that before that time he would call up his joint resolutions to repeal the joint resolutions on the subject of printing.

The bill to repeal the two first sections of the act of 1820, commonly called the four years bill, came up on its final passage, and and was debated until the Senate adjourned.

In the House, considerable debate took place upon the question of printing a sort of panic-memorial from the Legislature of Vermont. It was closed by a call for the orders of the day.

The bill to regulate the pay of the officers of the Navy was taken up and debated until the House adjourned.—[*The Age.*

Congress. In the *Senate*, on the 16th, the discussion on the proposition for curtailing Executive Patronage, was continued. Messrs. Webster and White spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Wright against it.

In the *House*, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Evans, Kavanagh, Smith, and others. Several petitions were presented for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Dickson presented one from the Mayor and many citizens of Rochester, which he moved to print with the names of the petitioners. The motion to print the memorial was carried, but the unusual demand for printing the signatures, called forth opposition.—The Southern members were aroused, and the House came near being involved in a warm discussion on the general subject of Slavery. Gov. Johnson of Louisana, said it was time to put a stop to the interference of the Northern States with the rights and interests of the South, and that the moment the House should undertake to legislate on this subject, that moment would this Union be dissolved. Mr. Wise moved the reconsideration of the vote ordering the memorial to be printed, which was carried 125 to 81. It was then laid on the table by a vote of 139 to 63. These votes show that the House is utterly opposed to the agitation of the question.—*The Age*

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 23.

Bill to encourage the destruction of Wolves and Bears came up—was read once. Mr. Allen moved to postpone indefinitely. Messrs Emmons, F. Green, and Tobin, opposed the motion. Mr. O'Brien moved to amend by striking out one dollar, after the word bear, and insert three. Mr. O'B. said, he hoped members from the Bear region would not be desirous to wage an exterminating war upon the Oxford Wolf, by the nominal bounty of one dollar on Bears. If the bill should pass, he hoped a more adequate bounty would be given on this destructive and unrelenting foe of our flocks. The amendment did not prevail. Mr. Chandler moved to insert $2; the motion prevailed, and the same was assigned for a second reading.

Order from the House appointing a select committee "to inquire into the expediency of revising the present code of laws of Maine," was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 23.

Legislature was reported inexpedient, upon an order relating to the facts of witnesses before Justices of the Peace, and the report was accepted in concurrence.

The select committee to whom were referred a Bill to regulate attachments of real estate, reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, and a Bill upon the same subject reported by a former select committee, reported a new draft, which was accepted without a division. Mr. Holmes of Alfred, offered an amendment providing for the filing of Writs of Attachment with Clerks of Courts. Mr. Potter of Augusta, moved to amend the amendment by providing that where the writ is not returned in the county where the land attached is situated, a copy of the writ shall be filed in the Clerk's office in that county. Mr. Chase of Sebec, moved a postponement of the subject till the 1st of May next, but the motion was rejected, 74 to 33. The amendment offered by Mr. Potter, was adopted without a division. After some further discussion, Mr. Jewett of Portland, moved that the Bill, with the amendments be laid on the table and printed. Before any question was taken, the House. Adj.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Bill to incorporate the City Bank, was taken up. Mr. Washburn of Livermore, moved to amend by prohibiting this Bank from issuing Bills under $5. Messrs. Sabine, Call, Jarvis, Shaw and Foster, opposed the motion, upon the ground, that a prohibition of that kind, should be made by a general law applicable to all Banks, and that it would be unjust and partial to confine it to a single Bank.

Mr. Curtis of Freedom, moved the postponement of the subject till the 1st of July next—Mr. Washburn supported, and Messrs. Call, Foster, & Jewett opposed the motion—the discussion being principally upon the amount of Banking Capital required in Bangor.

A motion to adjourn was made. Before putting the motion, the *Speaker* announced to the House, that having received an Executive appointment, he should on Tuesday next, resign his seat. Adj.

Appointment by the Governor and Council.

Samuel E. Smith to be Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of John Ruggles, chosen Senator in Congress.

Peter Fuller reappointed Sheriff of Lincoln.
Alden Blossom " " of Oxford.
Josiah Dunn " " of Cumberland.
Thomas Davee appointed Sheriff of Somerset.

From the Eastern Argus.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS:

Up to the 17th January, the number of members ascertained to be elected to the new Parliament, was 456, of whom 290 are Reformers, and 166 Ministerial, being a clear balance of 124 in favor of reform and against the Ministers. The spirit of reform seemed to have reached even the *rotten boroughs*. The son of the Duke of Newcastle had been defeated in the borough of East Retford, which had been for years under the control of the Duke. In Scotland and Ireland, the Reformers were where successful, against the most unbounded and unscrupulous means of defeating them. One man declared, as he deposited his vote for Maurice O'Connell, at the Tralee election, that he had been offered *seventy-five pounds* to vote the other way!

The New York Journal of Commerce says—"We are assured by our Washington correspondent, that the story of depositions having been made that Lawrence had been seen at Mr. Poindexter's rooms, the two days previous to his attempt to assassinate the President, has not the least foundation in truth."

[The Age.

French Treaty. The Paris Times of the 11th ult. contains this statement; "On the receipt of the American papers at Havre, the members of the General Council and the chief Merchants met together, to ward off, if possible, the blow which threatened commerce.—The meeting was unanimous for petitioning the Chamber to acquiesce in the American indemnity. The petition was drawn, and instantly covered with signatures."

If the French news to-day should prove to be well founded, the opposition in this country have much to answer for at the bar of public opinion. They have been bent from the first agitation of this question with France, to convince her that we were to *weak* or too *irresolute* to assert our rights, if necessary, by force! They have done all they could do, to incite the French Chambers to delay—if a conviction on their part, of our insensibility to the question, could have had that effect. Such now appears to have been the cause of the tardy pace at which the business has progressed on the part of France. If the French *Government* were deceived by their Minister, *he* was deceived by others; and it will not be difficult to conjecture the source whence he imbibed his erroneous impressions. The President and our Minister at Paris, besides combatting French objections, have had to withstand also the *patriotic* opposition of the Federal "peace party" in the United States.

The following Preamble and Resolution were recently introduced into the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, the State of Pennsylvania is now in debt about 24 or 25 millions of dollars, incurred by her internal improvements; and whereas, it is thought and believed by many that our canals and rail roads, if offered for sale would bring what they cost and interest; therefore—

Resolved, that the Committee on Ways and Means, be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill, authorizing the sale of the Pennsylvania canal and rail roads, if that could be effected so as to pay cost and interest.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that a letter received in that city, "from a great House in London, dated Jan. 16th, says that Mr. Livingston was assured that the French Ministers would present the indemnity bill in good faith, and urge its passage. And the writer says he has good reason for the opinion that if no hostile or irritating measures should be adopted by the American Congress during its present session, the French Chambers will pass the bill. The writer of this letter is possessed of as many sources of information, and his opinion is entitled to as much consideration perhaps, as that of any mercantile man in Europe."

MARRIED.

In Augusta, by Asaph R. Nichols, Esq. Mr. Moses Rackley to Miss Rachel Wilson.

By F. Spencer, Esq. Mr. John Furbush to Miss Eliza Howe.

In Bath, Mr. Washington Dunning, to Miss Frances Ellen Owen.

In Kittery, Mr. William Adams, Jr. to Miss Mary Spinney.

In Lubec, Mr. Increase S. Davis, to Miss Content W. Jay.

DIED.

In Portland, Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of the late Capt. Benjamin Howell, aged 44 years and 10 months. Funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

For Sale, or to Let.

A CARDING MACHINE standing on the little Androscoggin two and half miles from Paris-Hill.—Said Machine is one of the best the County affords with a large run of custom.—Also,—A FULLING MILL For further information apply to

S. CUMMINGS.

Paris-Hill, Feb. 3, 1835. tf 25

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,.....Hiram.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Land hereafter mentioned in the town of Hiram, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bill committed for collection to the undersigned, collector of said Hiram for the year 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:—

Names of Owners.	No. of Lots.	No. Division.	No. of Acres.	Barn House.	Value.	State County and town Tax, for 1833
					$	
James Osgood,	unk.	unk.	200		1200	$18 00
William Hunt,	"	"	30		60	90
Noah Pike,	"	"	23		45	68
Thomas Goodwin, Jr.	"	"	72	11	141	2 10

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Store of Barker & Hamblen in said Hiram, at twelve of the clock at noon on the fourth day of August next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

PELEG WADSWORTH, Collector.

Hiram, February 25, A. D 1835. 3w29

Farms For Sale.

On the Androscoggin River, two miles from Rumford Corner.

ONE farm of one hundred and twenty acres of Intervale with out-lands—or fifty acres of Intervale with out-lands and buildings, as may best suit the purchaser, may be had on favorable terms. Persons wishing to purchase will call on CUSHMAN & KIMBALL.

Rumford Point, February 23, 1835.

LOST!

LOST, a note of hand, given by Eliza Ryerson to the subscriber, dated Aug. 13, 1833, for $350—payable in one year from the date with interest—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said note. Said note has not been paid, but lost, mislaid, or stolen.

GEORGE RYERSON.

Paris, March 2, 1835.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY by the subscriber, as an apprentice to the SLEIGH & WAGON making busines, a steady boy from 16 o 18 years old.

ELLIOT SMITH.

Norway, Jan. 16, 1835. *3wis24

JOEL C. VIRGIN,

PRACTITIONER AT LAW,

Bethel, Maine.

Reference, { PETER C. VIRGIN, Rumford. STEPHEN CHASE, Fryeburg. NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Friday the twentieth day of March next, at two o'clock, P. M., at the Inn of Levi Abbott in Mexico, in said County of Oxford, all the estate, right, title and interest which Benjamin R. York of said Mexico, owns, or claims by virtue of a possession or improvement on a certain tract of land situated in said Mexico, being Lot numbered fourteen in the fifth Range of Lots, in said Mexico, and being the same land on which Daniel Sally and Ebenezer York now live.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. Dep'y Sh'ff.

February 17, 1835. 3 w 28

Consumption, *Asthma, and Catarrh.*

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms—oppression of the breast—greenish and bloody spittle—ulcerated lungs and hectic fever—shrivelled extremities, and a general emaciation of the whole body—prostration of strength—flushed cheeks—swollen feet and legs—and at last, in the full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale,—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered, is

DR RELFE'S

Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Price $1 for whole boxes, of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been successfully treated by the administration of

DR RELFE'S

AROMATIC PILLS.

They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific—they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular opertions of the sanguiferous system,—revive and establish the desired healthy habits and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.

Price $1,50 a box.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor. T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 4 [No. 2.] a5poy

TENDER VISION OF DEATH.

"Cheer thee, my Nymphalin," said the Prince, "we will lay the tempest;" and he waved his sword and muttered the charms which curb the winds and roll back the marching thunder; but for once the tempest ceased not at his spells; and now, as the faries sped along the troubled air, a pale and beautiful form met them by the way, and the faries paused and trembled. For the power of that shape could vanquish even them. It was the form of a female with golden hair, crowned with a chaplet of withered leaves; her bosom, of an exceeding beauty, lay bare to the wind, and an infant was clasped between them, hushed into a sleep so still, that neither the roar of the thunder, nor the vivid lightning flashing from cloud to cloud, could even ruffle, much less arouse the slumberer. And the face of the female was unutterably calm and sweet, (though with something of severe,) there was no line of wrinkle in her hueless brow; care never wrote its defacing characters upon that everlasting beauty. It knew no sorrow or change; ghostlike and shadowy, floated on that shape through the abyss of time, governing the world with an unquestioned and noiseless sway. And the children of the green solitudes of the earth—the lovely faries of my tale, shuddered as the gazed and recognized the form of *Death*. *Death vindicated*—"And why?" said the beautiful shape, with a voice soft as the last sighs of a dying babe; "why trouble ye the air with spells; mine is the hour and the empire, and the storm is the creature of my power. Far yonder to the west it sweeps over the sea, and the ship ceases to vex the waves; it smites the forest, and the destined tree, torn from its roots, feels the winter strip the gladness from its boughs no more! the roar of the elements is the herald of eternal stillness to their victims; and they who hear the progress of my power, idly shudder at the coming of peace. And thou, O tender daughter of the fairy kings, why grievest thou at a mortal's doom? Knowest thou not that sorrow cometh with years, and that to live is to mourn! Blessed is the flower that nipped in its early spring, feels not the blast that one by one scatters its blossoms around it, and leaves but the barren stem.—Blessed are the young whom I clasp to my breast, and lull into the sleep which the storm cannot break, nor the morrow arouse to sorrow or to toil. The heart that is stilled in the bloom of its first emotions—that turns with its first throb to the eye of love, as yet unlearned in the possibility of change—has exhausted already the wine of life, and is saved only from the lees. As the mother soothes to sleep the wail of her troubled child, I open my arms to the vexed spirit, and my bosom cradles the unquiet to repose!"—*Pilgrims of the Rhine.*

Lord Hudson, a distinguised nobleman in the court of Queen Elizabeth, said:

"To have the courage to notice an affront is to be upon a level with an adversary; to have the charity to forgive it, is to be above him."

For six or seven weeks to come the accounts from England will consist chiefly of discriptions of political meetings and active canvassing, and of more than the usual bustle and excitement attendant upon an English election. Parliment was prorogued on the 29th of December, and the writs issued for the new Parliment are returnable on the 19th of February. The excitement produced all over Great Britain by the recent revolution in the Ministry, has, therefore, a considerable time to prevail, inasmuch as it will not subside until the strength of the Tories shall be formally tested in the new House of Commons. If the result of the election shall be such as the liberal party most confidently expect, and the disolution shall effect no change,—or one favorable to the reformers,—in the complexion of the Commons, the most pertinacious of the Tories will be forced to preceive that the party is forever cut off from participation in the administering of the Government of Great Britain.

Should the rumor of the death of the King of Prussia prove true, it will be a political event of importance. The old King has always been noted for his pacific disposition, and has been, it is believed, a strong check upon his neighbors of Russia and Austria. His son, the Crown Prince, harmonizes better with the spirit of despotism, and is supposed to be the reverse of his estimable father in disposition, having a vulgar ambition for military achievement. His accession to the throne of Prussia may therefore affect the general aspect of European politics.—[*Baltimore American.*

Rev. George B. Cheever. Just a fortnight since, a communication appeared in the "Landmark," printed in this town, entitled, "Inquire at Amos Giles' Distillery." The article excited the surprise, regret and indignation of most of the community. Its extraordinary language and style, together with its apparently personal allusions, both to the living and the dead, (as many were disposed to view them,) were almost universally and indignantly condemned by all who read and understood them. In the next subsequent Landmark, the Editor explicitly expressed his disapprobation of the article, and apoligized for its publication on the ground that it found its way into that paper without his full knowledge of its character, tenor and allusions. In the mean time, some individuals more immediately implicated in the obnoxious article, called upon the editor for the name of the writer. He gave that of the Rev. George B. Cheever, of this town. At this time the excitement ran high; and intimations of bodily chastisement were pretty generally circulated. Some believed the sincerity of of these threats, and some did not.

On Saturday of last week, about noon, as Mr Cheever was passing along Essex street, when near the Salem Hotel, he was met by Mr. Ham a pretty powerful man, and head workman in the distillery, who, with other workmen, was supposed to be pointed at and traduced in the article above mentioned. After accosting Mr. C. and inquiring his name, he proceeded to inflict several blows upon his person with a cowskin which he had in his hand. A considerable number of persons were near the scene, but no effectual assistance was rendered in favor of Mr. Cheever. This outrage of the laws met the merited reprehension of all peaceably disposed citizens. It appeared subsequently, that Mr. C. did not receive much bodily damage, being able to attend to his ordinary duties on the succeeding day.

On Saturday evening, about 11 o'clck, several men proceeded to the office of the Landmark, and made an assault upon the door, with the intention, as was supposed, of entering and injuring the premises. The noise attracted several citizens, who, with a police officer, interfered and checked farther proceedings. On Sunday, two persons, James Saunders and Abraham Bosen, were arrested for the offence. On Sunday night a guard was placed by the municipal powers for the protection of the Landmark office.

On Monday, Mr. Elias Ham was arrested on the charge of assaulting the Rev. Mr. Cheever, and has recognized in the sum of $500, to appear before the Police Court, on Monday next, to answer to the charge. Messrs. Geo. W. Jenks, J. F. Allen, and J. F. Putman were arrested for aiding, &c.; and also recognized, in the sum of $500 to appear at the same time and place.

On Tuesday, the Rev. George B. Cheever was arrested on the complaint of J. F. Allen, on a charge libel against J. Stone, Elias Ham and Caleb Dodge. He acknowledged himself the author of the article in the Landmark alledged to be libellious, and voluntarily recognized in the sum of $1000, for his appearance at the March term of the Court of Common Pleas at Ipswich.

On the same day, the Rev. Dudley Phelps, Editor, and Mr. F. Andrews, printer, of the Landmark, were also arrested for printing and publishing the article, and recognized, each in the sum of $400, to appear and answer at the Police Court on Monday next.

James Saunders and Abraham Bosen, before arrested, and George B. Nutter, who was arrested at Lynnfield on Monday evening, charged with being concerned in the riot at the Landmark office on Saturday night, had an examination on Tuesday before the Police Court, when Bosen was discharged. Nutter was ordered to recognize in the sum of $500; and Saunders in $100, to take trial at the Court of Common Pleas at Ipswich, in March next. Nutter, not finding bail, was committed.

Thus rests the whole affair in the hands of constituted justice, where it belongs, and where it is confidently placed by all interested. The excitement has been considerable, but has now much subsided; and we know not that fear of outrage or assault is apprehended in any quarter.—*Salem Observer, 14th inst.*

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE
LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN, AND WESTMINISTER

Quarterly Reviews.

A uniform and correct edition of these valuable periodicals was commenced in this city a few weeks since. The publication commenced with the Westminister Review for January 1834. The April number has since been reprinted, and the number for July is in progress and will be issued in about three weeks. The Foreign Quarterly was taken up with the number for July, and the London Quarterly with the number for August 1834. The Edinburgh will be commenced with the number for October inst.

The numbers of each work are issued separately, and are printed with good type on a large octavo page, and on paper of a superior quality. The size of the numbers differs but very little from the European editions, and their execution is quite as good in every particular.

They will be republished as soon after they are received from Europe as it is possible. It should, however, be remembered, that their appearance in Europe is very irregular, sometimes not appearing for three months from the time indicated on the cover. It is also necessary to be observed that, owing to the time of commencing the publication, there were several back numbers to reprint, so that they could not of course appear as early as would otherwise have been the case.

A number of some one of these works will be issued as often as once in three weeks, so that no one of them will be delayed longer than is necessarily required for its proper publication.

Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminister Reviews, $8 per an.

To those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:—

For three of them $7 per annum.
For two " 5 "
For one " 3 "

The subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose to least one half of a year's subscription in advance otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

THEODORE FOSTER.

New York, October, 1834.

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM,
OR THE
SPORTING & DRAMATIC
COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and the Fashions From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fruitfully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure popularity & encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception Feeling confident, however, that its success is certain, when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can affect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA—Will form a meterial portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted,—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month.—Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING.—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excurtions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colours and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also,—as all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notices, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which separately at any of our bookstores, would be at least Thirteen Dollars! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, *payable in advance.*

By enclosing a *five dollar note* to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately- the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Specimen numbers may be had on application at the office. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times, will be entitled to an exchange

THE CHILD'S
UNIVERSALIST GAZETTE.

THE object of this publication is to furnish the Universalist community with a work particularly adapted to the tastes and capacities of children. Nearly all the religious sects in Christendom have some work of a similar character, with the exception of the denomination of Universalists. They are obliged to obtain books for their children which are strongly tinctured with error—books which contain sentiments revolting to their own feelings, because there are no others in existence. And while the world is deluged with tract and story books, which are full of mental poison, we are desirous of forming a counter current; and the work which we here propose to publish will, we are firmly persuaded, meet the wants of our order in this respect. It will contain interesting stories, familiar illustrations of the value and tendency of liberal Christianity, historical and biographical sketches illustrated with engravings; and poetry, written in an easy and familiar style. In addition to this, each number will contain a piece of music adapted to the capacities of children.

Conditions—The Child's Universalist Gazette will be published on or about the fifteenth of every month, by W. C. George, at No. 43, Washington street, Boston.—Each number will contain thirtytwo neatly printed pages, and afforded to subscribers at the low price of one dollar per year, payable in advance.

***To those who obtain four subscriber and forward the money therefor free of expense, shall receive a fifth gratis.

***All letters and communications must be addressed to Willard C. George, Boston, Mass., and those sent by mail must be post paid.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Friday the twentieth day of March nextat one o'clock P. M at the Inn of Levi Abbott, in Mexico in said County of Oxford, all the estate, right, title and interest which John Fox of Number Seven in said county, owns, or claims by virtue of a possession or improvement on a certain tract of land situated in said No. 7, and being the same Farm on which the said John Fox now lives.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. Dept. Sh'ff.
February 17, 1835. 3 w 28

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, in Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, that the same are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year 1833:—

East part of Woodstock.

Owners' Names.	No. Lots.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown	4	61	50	55 1-2
do undivided half	15	50	10	11
do	21	100	50	55 1-2
do	24	100	30	33 1-2
do	27	100	45	50
do	39	100	29	32 1-1
do undivided half	51	50	25	27
do	73	100	30	33 1-2
do undivided 1-4th part	79	25	13	14
do undivided half	92	50	35	39
do	96	100	50	55 1-2
do	98	100	75	83
do	105	100	29	33 1-2
do undivided half	109	50	12	13
do	110	100	25	28
do	113	100	45	50
do	116	100	30	33 1-2

Delinquent Highway Tax in the East part of Woodstock for the year 1832.

Unknown	106	100	84	2 37
do undivided half	109	50	15	42
do	92	100	75	2 13
do	77	100	84	2 37
do	96	100	67	1 89
do	4	64	50	1 41
do undivided half	15	50	25	71
do	113	100	60	1 69
do undivided half	51	50	42	1 18 1-2
do	27	100	67	1 89
do	29	100	17	48
do	21	100	80	2 56

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber, on or before the sixth day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue, on said sixth day of June, at nine o'clock A. M at the store of Francis Bennett, Jr. in said Woodstock.

JOHN BICKNELL, Jr. Collector.
Feb. 12th, 1835. 3w28

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,....Denmark.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of Land in the town of Denmark, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me Collect for the year 1833, as follows:

Names of Owners	No. of Lots.	Ranges.	No of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$
Estate of S. Parkman formerly taxed to Seth Spring,	unknown	unknown	200	200	2 60
Abraham Lord, part of	8	E	50	60	78
Sam'l Burbank [art of			50	70	91
Dragon Meadow,					
Isaac Lane,	3	unknown	100	50	65
Do.	unknown	Do.	30	20	26
Solomon Milliken	30	Do.	100	75	98
Henry Corson, James					
Jordan farm,			50	75	98
Farnum Flint part					
of Porter Lot,			17 1-2	18	23
Nathan Freeman,	unknown	unknown	50	80	1 04

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charger are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Saturday the twenty third day of May next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue, on said day at one o'clock in the after noon at the Store of the subscriber in Denmark.

TIMOTHY G. HADLEY, Collector of Denmark for 1833.
Denmark, Feb. 7, 1835. 3w27

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers appointed by the Judge of Probate in the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of OLIVER GRISWOLD, late of Fryeburg, deceased, give notice that a further time of four months from the 20th of January instant, is allowed for creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend to the service assigned them, at the dwelling-house of the deceased in Fryeburg aforesaid, on the third Mondays of February, March and May next.

JUDAH DANA,
DANIEL CLEMENT, Com'rs.
Fryeburg, Jan. 20, A. D. 1835. 3w27

TAKE NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a License from the Judge of Probate in the County of Oxford, authorising the subscriber to sell so much of the Real Estate of JOHN COLBEY, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, as will raise the sum of Three hundred Dollars: he hereby gives notice that the realestate of said Colbey, consisting of about 50 or60 acres of unimproved land, situated in said Fryeburg, will be sold at Public Auction, to be holden at the Store of James O. McMillan, in said Fryeburg, on Saturday the 11th day of April next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of paying of the debts against said Estate.

ANDREW McMILLAN, Administrator.
Fryeburg, Jan. 30, A D 1835. 3w27

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at Simeon Norris' Inn in Paris on the twenty-first day of March next at three of the clock P. M., all the right in equity of redemption which Jacob Jackson has to two parcels of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Paris in said County, being the same which said Jackson now occupies, containing about two and one fourth acres; being the same that said Jackson mortgaged to Alanson McLen in 1833, to secure the payment of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, the same having been attached on the original writ in this suit.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.
February 17, 1835. 3w27

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of EDMUND TOMBS, late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that six months, commencing on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1835, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us, at the house of Widow OLIVE TOMBS, in Hiram, on the first Mondays of March, April, May and June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOHN MOULTON,
JOHN WARREN.
Porter, January 30th, 1835. 3w26

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness and despatch at this
OFFICE

GREAT LITERARY ENTERPRISE.
Prospectus of Two New Volumes of
Waldie's Library for 1835.

THE "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed among the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The object that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dessemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that *a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty dollars* worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Vol. 5, to be commenced early in January, 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Belle Lettres, printed on the cover will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and a America, being the earliest vehicle to desseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the 'Library' had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the Original Prospectus.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emenate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the 'Select Circulating Library' may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlors.

To elucidate the advantages of the 'Select Circulating Library' such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1,25 to 1,50.—The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for *Five Dollars.*

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the 'Select Circulating Library' into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool and Edinburgh warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be superogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are also obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility

TERMS.—The 'Select Circulating Library' is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work work. The whole fifty two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Ree's Cyclopædia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty two numbers *of sixteen pages each*,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised.—☞ *Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure 5 subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for $4 00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscription to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print for the forthcoming volumes. ADAM WALDIE.
No. 207, Chesnut street, basment story of Mrs. Sword's Philadelphia House.
Philadelphia, December, 1834.

THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE *LIBRARY.*

A. WALDIE also publishes 'The Port Folio and Companion to the Select Circulating Library,' in the same form, *every two weeks*, at half the price of the Library.—It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of *popular information* on Literature, Science, History, &c. edapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography, and the general contents of a magazine.

☞ Clubs remitting $10 00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country.—Individual subscriptions $3 00; to those who take the Library also, $2 50.

Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on account of more than one year's standing, are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise.

FRANCIS REMIS.
Dec. 1, 1834

ISSUE MISSING

ISSUE MISSING